

梨小食心虫蛹重对成虫繁殖力和寿命及下一代幼虫发育的影响

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摘要:【目的】本文旨在明确营养状况不同造成的梨小食心虫 *Grapholitha molesta* (Busck) 雌、雄蛹重量差异对其羽化的成虫产卵量、产卵期、寿命及下一代(F_1)幼虫发育的影响。【方法】室内条件下,通过不同的饲养方法,获得个体重量不同的梨小食心虫雌、雄蛹,待其羽化交配后,记录其产卵量、产卵时间和成虫寿命;卵孵化前后,分别测量卵和初孵幼虫大小,计算卵孵化率,统计幼虫发育历期。【结果】雌蛹重量对梨小食心虫的成虫产卵量影响显著,其重量与产卵量呈正相关($y = 15.505x - 59.292$);同一条件下,雌蛹与雄蛹重量也呈正相关($y = 0.823x - 0.538$)。同时,雌蛹重量对成虫产卵期影响也较大,蛹重大的个体羽化的雌虫比蛹重小的个体羽化的雌虫产卵高峰期提前1 d;较重、中等和较轻蛹羽化出的雌虫个体每天产卵量高于10粒/雌的时间分别为9~10, 7和5~6 d;产卵量高于5粒/雌的时间分别为12~13, 9和6~7 d。而雄蛹重量对产卵量、雄成虫寿命影响没有明显影响。较轻的蛹羽化的雌成虫寿命比较重蛹羽化的雌成虫短2~3 d;而雄蛹重量对其羽化的雄成虫寿命影响没有明显规律。雌、雄蛹重量对其羽化成虫的卵孵化率、卵和初孵幼虫的大小影响均不显著,对 F_1 幼虫发育历期影响也不显著。【结论】梨小食心虫雌蛹重对羽化成虫的产卵量和产卵期等影响显著,田间防治时应注意在不同条件下完成发育的个体,尤其是雌虫,由于营养差异引起的个体大小对随后种群增长的影响。

关键词: 梨小食心虫; 蛹重; 繁殖力; 成虫寿命; 幼虫发育

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Effects of pupal weight on the fecundity and longevity of adults and the larval development of the next generation in *Grapholitha molesta* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract: 【Aim】 This study aims to investigate the effects of pupal weight of *Grapholitha molesta* (Busck), associated with nutrition, on the fecundity, oviposition duration, longevity of both male and female adults and the development of larvae of the next generation (F_1). 【Methods】 *G. molesta* pupae of various weights were reared in the laboratory and sorted into three groups: heavier, medium and lighter groups. After emergence and mating, the fecundity, oviposition duration, and survival of male and female adults were recorded. Before the eggs were hatched, the sizes of eggs were measured; after egg hatching

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the sizes of newly hatched larvae were measured, and the egg hatchability and the larval duration were observed. 【Results】 Female pupal weight of *G. molesta* significantly affected the fecundity of adults, and had a positive linear correlation with the number of eggs laid ($y = 15.505x - 59.292$) and a linear correlation with the male pupal weight ($y = 0.823x - 0.538$). The female pupal weight also had a significant effect on oviposition duration. The peak oviposition period of the lighter pupal weight group appeared 1 d earlier than that of the heavier group. The oviposition duration with the number of eggs laid per female per day greater than 10 was 9–10, 7 and 5–6 d, respectively, for the heavier, the medium and the lighter groups, while the oviposition duration with the number of eggs laid per female per day greater than 5 was 12–13, 9 and 6–7 d, respectively, for the three groups. However, male pupal weight had no obvious effects on adult fecundity and oviposition duration. Moreover, the longevity of adult females emerged from lighter pupae was 2–3 d shorter than that of adult females emerged from the heavier ones. But male pupal weight showed no significant effect on the longevity of adult males. Pupal weight was found to have no statistically significant effects on egg hatchability, sizes of eggs and newly hatched larvae, and the growth and development of F_1 larvae. 【Conclusion】 Female pupal weight of *G. molesta* has a significant effect on the fecundity and oviposition duration of female adults. With these conclusions in mind, we should consider the weight of moths when we control this pest in the field, especially the weight of female *G. molesta*, which may be affected by nutrition and will affect population dynamics in the following generation.

Key words: *Grapholitha molesta*; pupal weight; fecundity; adult longevity; larval development

昆虫与寄主植物关系密切,其中营养关系是核心问题,由于不同寄主植物营养的差异,会对寄生昆虫的生长发育、繁殖等生命进程产生影响(郭小奇等, 2008; 丁识伯等, 2012; 李定旭等, 2012; 罗进仓等, 2012)。目前相关研究侧重于寄主植物对昆虫的发育速度、体重、成活率、化蛹率、羽化率和生殖率(reproduction rate)等方面(Kim and Lee, 2002; Ishiguri and Toyoshima, 2006; 苏超, 2014; 孙丽娜等, 2015)。而对于昆虫个体生长发育状况与繁殖间的关系研究甚少(苏超, 2014),有关梨小食心虫个体重量对其产卵及下一代影响的研究,未见相关报道。

梨小食心虫 *Grapholitha molesta* (Busck)是我国多种果树生产中的重要食心类害虫,寄主包括多种蔷薇科果树,如桃、杏、李、樱桃等核果类果树及梨、苹果和海棠等仁果类果树(赵忠仁等, 1989; 范仁俊等, 2013)。受寄主植物生长发育状况变化等影响,梨小食心虫在不同果树种类、不同品种果园中种群动态和危害规律差异很大(郭婷婷等, 2013; 刘玉光等, 2013)。加之成虫会在不同寄主间进行转移和危害(Hughes and Dorn, 2002; Natale *et al.*, 2003),目前生产上不同寄主随意混栽使得梨小食心虫发生动态和危害规律更为复杂,防治难度增加。

掌握害虫种群动态有利于综合防控措施的制

定。有关梨小食心虫发生动态已有较多研究,但主要通过性信息监测雄虫数量变化规律确定其种群动态和规律,并据此制定出相应的防控措施(郭婷婷等, 2013; 刘玉光等, 2013; 张利军等, 2013)。而对其个体生长发育状况与下一代种群发生动态和规律的关系没有相应关注。作者在田间不同寄主植物上调查和室内饲养时发现,梨小食心虫在不同营养条件下生长和饲养,会造成除了发育速度、成活率等差异外,其个体重量也存在较大差异(作者未报道数据)。明确个体重量对梨小食心虫下一代种群数量和动态的影响及程度,有助于更为准确地预测梨小食心虫后代种群动态和发生趋势。本研究拟通过研究梨小食心虫3种不同蛹重对其成虫存活、产卵及下一代(F_1 代)幼虫生长发育的影响,为梨小食心虫田间预测预报和综合防控提供更准确的理论基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 梨小食心虫饲养及个体重量的选择

梨小食心虫:采自山西省太谷县白城村桃园中梨小食心虫危害的桃树嫩梢,带回室内后将获得的幼虫放入人工饲料或苹果中进行连续饲养。人工饲料参考杜娟等(2009)的配方,所用试虫为人工饲料

饲养10代后,再用苹果幼果(直径约3.5 cm)进行饲养的个体。

采用在苹果幼果上分别饲养2、5和10头初孵幼虫/果,待梨小食心虫化蛹后,获得3种不同重量梨小食心虫蛹:2头幼虫/果饲养的较大雌、雄蛹为较重个体组;5头幼虫/果饲养的中等雌、雄蛹为中等个体组,10头幼虫/果饲养的偏小雌、雄蛹为较轻个体组。上述3组中分别选择个体重量一致的雌蛹和雄蛹各100头,雌、雄蛹分开放置在两个容器中,分别测定其重量:较重个体组雌、雄蛹平均重量分别为 15.44 ± 0.55 (13.34 ~ 16.00)和 12.91 ± 0.72 (11.67 ~ 14.00) mg;中等个体组雌、雄蛹平均重量分别为 11.83 ± 0.87 (10.67 ~ 13.34)和 10.12 ± 0.56 (9.33 ~ 11.67) mg;较轻个体组雌、雄蛹平均重量分别为 8.51 ± 0.62 (8.00 ~ 10.67)和 7.51 ± 0.57 (7.00 ~ 9.33) mg。

1.2 蛹重量对雌蛾产卵量和产卵期的影响

待上述各组的蛹羽化后,选择同一天羽化的雌、雄成虫各15头,在玻璃烧杯中进行单对饲养,按王艳蓉等(2011)的方法饲养。每天上午10时统计雌虫的产卵量,直至所有成虫不再产卵为止。成虫死亡后解剖所有雌蛾,根据其交配囊的形成确定交配与否,未交配的雌蛾的产卵量不予统计。同时记录初次产卵日期和最终产卵日及每天雌、雄成虫死亡数。为了验证梨小食心虫雌蛹重量与产卵量间的关系,试验挑选1.1节中的2和5头/果饲养的重量偏小的雌蛹各15头,平均重量分别为 13.21 ± 0.69 和 10.13 ± 0.54 mg/雌,统计其产卵量(方法同上)。分析统计雌虫重量与产卵量间的关系。重复3次。

1.3 梨小食心虫雌、雄蛹重量间的关系

随机选择同一批次、不同饲养条件下的梨小食心虫雌蛹和雄蛹各100头,分别称取单头雌、雄蛹的重量,分析统计雌蛹和雄蛹重量间的关系。重复3次。

1.4 蛹重量对 F_1 代卵孵化率及卵和幼虫生长发育的影响

分别随机选取3个重量组的卵100粒,待其孵化后,计算其孵化率。随机选择卵50粒和初孵幼虫50头,用数码观测王(爱国者,GE-5)将卵和初孵幼虫拍成jpg格式图片,使用图像分析软件测定卵直径、初孵幼虫头宽和体长。初孵幼虫孵化后接入苹果中饲养,记录其发育历期。重复3次。

1.5 数据分析

梨小食心虫蛹重,蛹重对成虫产卵量、 F_1 代卵孵化率、卵和幼虫大小及幼虫发育历期的影响等实

验数据使用SPSS 16.0进行方差分析,利用Duncan氏新复极差法比较其差异显著性。雌蛹和雄蛹重量间关系,蛹重对成虫产卵量、产卵高峰、每日单雌产卵量及成虫寿命的影响等实验数据使用Microsoft Excel 2010软件绘制图形。

2 结果

2.1 雌、雄蛹重量对成虫产卵量的影响

试验结果表明(图1),梨小食心虫雌蛹重量对羽化的成虫产卵量影响显著。较重雌蛹羽化的雌成虫与较重、较轻雄蛹羽化的雄成虫交配后产卵量分别为162.78和168.40粒/雌,两者之间没有差异;较轻雌蛹羽化的雌成虫与较重、较轻雄蛹羽化的雌成虫交配后产卵量分别为65.38和70.67粒/雌,两者之间也无差异,说明雄蛹重量对雌成虫产卵量基本没有影响。但较重、中等和较轻雌蛹处理间雌成虫产卵量均存在差异,雌蛹重量对梨小食心虫产卵量影响极其显著。

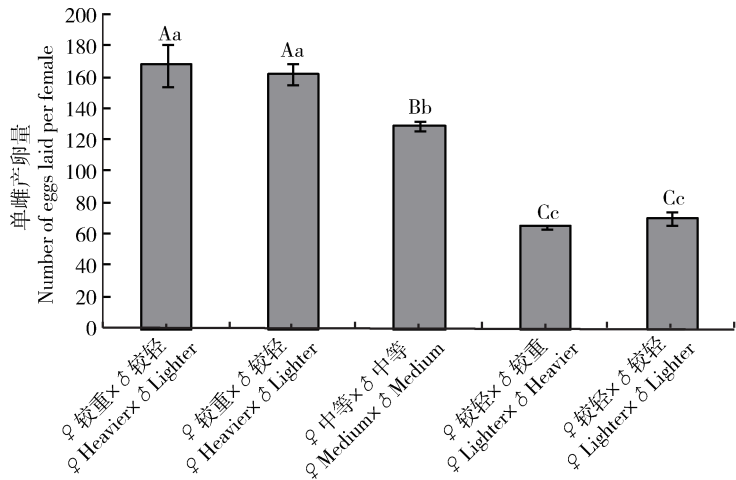
进一步分析梨小食心虫雌蛹重量与产卵量间的关系,明确了其蛹重量与产卵量间有明显的正相关($y = 15.505x - 59.292$, $R^2 = 0.983$)(图2)。本试验测定的室内条件下饲养的雌、雄蛹重量的结果表明,两者也呈明显的正相关($y = 0.823x - 0.538$, $R^2 = 0.981$)(图3)。

2.2 雌、雄蛹重量对产卵期的影响

从图4中可知,雌蛹重量对其产卵峰值和有效产卵量的时间有一定影响。较重和中等处理中,其成虫产卵高峰期出现在产卵后第4天;较轻处理中,产卵高峰期推迟至第5天。较重、中等和较轻处理每天产卵量高于10粒/雌的持续时间分别为9~10、7和5~6 d,较重和较轻处理间相差3~4 d;产卵量高于5粒/雌的持续时间分别为12~13、9和6~7 d,较重和较轻处理间相差6~7 d。而雄蛹重量对成虫产卵高峰期和有效产卵持续时间没有明显影响。

2.3 雌、雄蛹重量对成虫交配后存活期的影响

雌、雄蛹羽化、交配及产卵后,随着时间的延长成虫会逐渐死亡。从图5中可知,试验中,雌虫交配后的前6 d内均全部存活;第7天时,较轻雌虫开始死亡;第8天时较重雌虫也出现死亡。较轻雌虫寿命要比较重雌虫短2~3 d。相比雌虫,雄虫开始死亡时间要推后至交配后第8~9天,且雄蛹重量与其羽化成虫的寿命间规律不明显。



不同重量蛹羽化的成虫交配 Mating of adults emerged from pupae with different weight

图 1 梨小食心虫雌、雄蛹重对羽化的雌成虫产卵量影响

Fig. 1 Effects of female and male pupal weight on the fecundity of female adults in *Grapholitha molesta*

图中不同小、大写字母分别表示 Duncan 氏多重比较差异显著 ($P < 0.05$) 和极显著 ($P < 0.01$)。Different lowercase letters above bars indicate significant difference by Duncan's multiple range test ($P < 0.05$), while different capital letters indicate extremely significant difference by Duncan's multiple range test ($P < 0.01$).

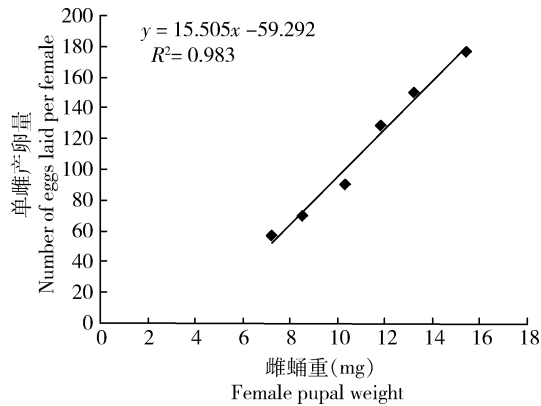


图 2 梨小食心虫雌蛹重量与雌成虫产卵量的关系
Fig. 2 Correlation between female pupal weight and the number of eggs laid per female in *Grapholitha molesta*

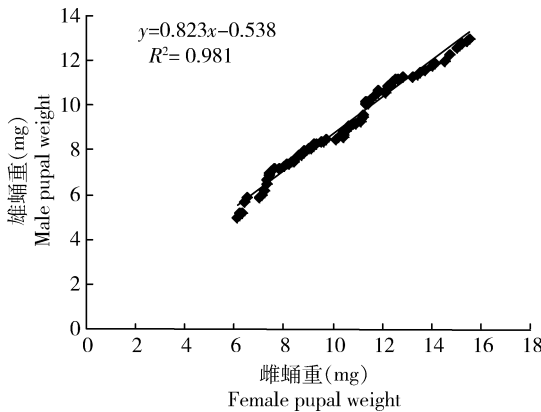


图 3 梨小食心虫雄蛹与雌蛹个体重量间的关系
Fig. 3 Correlation between female pupal weight and male pupal weight of *Grapholitha molesta*

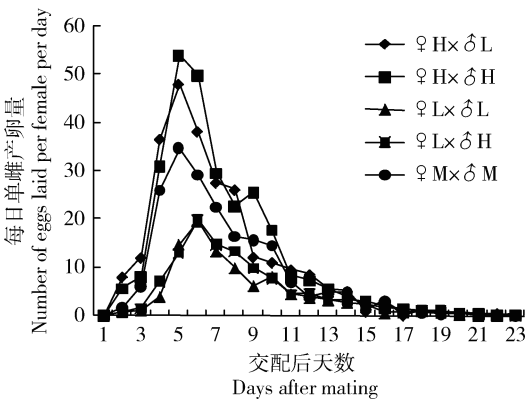


图 4 梨小食心虫雌、雄蛹重对产卵高峰期和每日单雌产卵量的影响
Fig. 4 Effects of female and male pupal weight on oviposition peak and the number of eggs laid per female per day in *Grapholitha molesta*

H: 较重蛹 Heavier pupa; L: 较轻蛹 Lighter pupa; M: 中等重量蛹 Medium pupa. 下同 The same below.

2.4 雌、雄蛹重量大小对其卵孵化率、卵及初孵幼虫大小及发育期的影响

从表 1 中可以看出,无论是雌虫,还是雄虫,其蛹重量对其卵的大小、卵孵化率、初孵幼虫头宽和体长没有显著影响。其中,较轻个体的初孵幼虫头壳还稍宽于较重个体。同时雌、雄蛹重量对其 F_1 代幼虫历期影响也不显著。说明营养状况主要影响梨小食心虫当代个体的发育和产卵量,对其 F_1 代卵、幼虫个体大小、幼虫历期等影响均不显著。

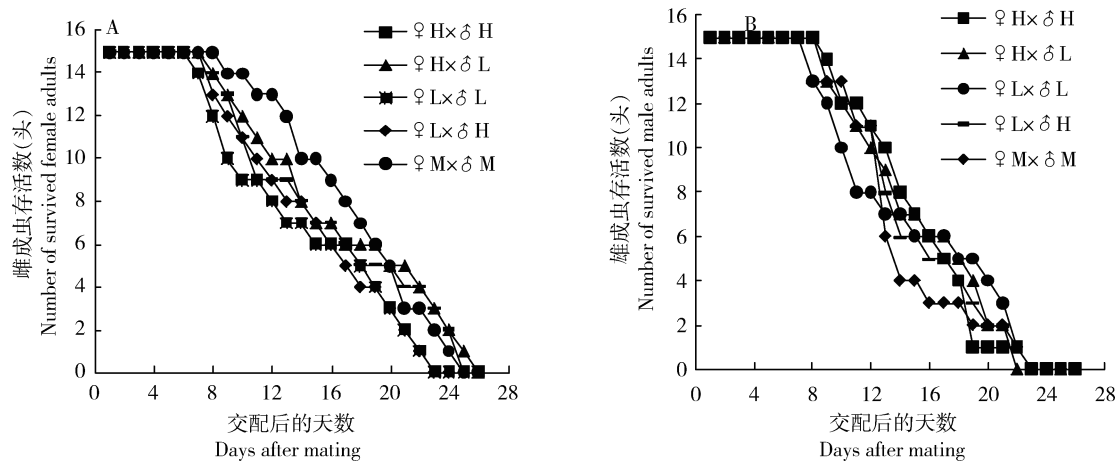


图5 梨小食心虫雌(A)和雄(B)蛹重对其成虫寿命的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of female (A) and male (B) pupal weight on adult longevity in *Grapholitha molesta*

表1 梨小食心虫雌、雄蛹重量对其卵及F₁代生长发育的影响

Table 1 Effects of female and male pupal weight on the growth and development of eggs and F₁ larvae in *Grapholitha molesta*

| 交配组合 Mating combination | 卵孵化率(%) Egg hatchability | 卵直径(μm) Diameter of eggs | 初孵幼虫头壳宽(μm) Head capsule width of newly-hatched larvae | 初孵幼虫体长(mm) Body length of newly hatched larvae | 幼虫历期(d) Larval duration |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| ♀ H × ♂ H | 89.24 ± 2.76 a | 78.09 ± 2.23 a | 27.72 ± 1.31 a | 0.91 ± 0.12 a | 12.35 ± 1.23 a |
| ♀ H × ♂ L | 88.11 ± 1.54 a | 77.82 ± 2.79 a | 27.83 ± 2.61 a | 0.85 ± 0.11 a | 13.18 ± 0.89 a |
| ♀ L × ♂ L | 86.34 ± 3.96 a | 77.47 ± 2.56 a | 29.13 ± 1.14 a | 0.93 ± 0.15 a | 12.40 ± 0.92 a |
| ♀ L × ♂ H | 87.21 ± 4.21 a | 77.64 ± 2.63 a | 28.25 ± 0.87 a | 0.87 ± 0.21 a | 12.79 ± 2.13 a |
| ♀ M × ♂ M | 88.42 ± 3.69 a | 75.82 ± 2.01 a | 27.47 ± 0.77 a | 0.90 ± 0.09 a | 13.22 ± 0.75 a |

表中数字为平均值±标准误,同一列数据后不同小写字母表示 Duncan 氏多重比较差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。Data in the table are mean ± SE, and different letters following the data in the same column mean significant difference by Duncan's multiple range test ($P < 0.05$).

3 讨论

梨小食心虫种群动态和危害规律有多样性和复杂性,有效预测其下一代种群动态,确定合理防治时期和技术是目前生产中主要问题。目前关于其预测预报已有研究,如通过研究梨小食心虫发育起点温度和有效积温来预测其发生期(李文亮等, 2010);如食物、气候等可引起梨小食心虫个体发育差异等(Hughes *et al.*, 2004; 冯娜, 2014; 朱更瑞等, 2014)。而目前能在实际生产中有效使用的性信息素监测法(刘玉光等, 2013; 朱更瑞等, 2014),仅针对雄成虫数量的监测,没有考虑其个体重量及繁殖主体雌成虫对田间发生和危害动态的影响。本研究表明,梨小食心虫产卵量、产卵时间等与雌蛹个体重量关系显著,与雄蛹个体重量关系不大。说明果园中梨小食心虫下一代的数量与雌成虫重量关系非常密切,通过雌虫的发育状况更能准确预测梨小食心虫下一代的种群数量和发生规律。

由于寄主营养状况的差异,梨小食心虫会出现

个体发育差异等问题(杨小凡, 2013)。本研究表明,这种由于营养状况造成的个体发育差异仅会影响当代幼虫和成虫发育,造成当代成虫产卵量、产卵期和寿命等发生变化,而不会遗传到下一代,对后代造成持续影响。因而在关注寄主营养对梨小食心虫繁殖影响时,可仅考虑寄主对当代害虫发育的影响。

梨小食心虫蛹重量会对成虫产卵等产生影响,但这种影响是由于雌成虫自身原因,还是因雄成虫交配能力变化引起的,没有进行相关研究。再者,本研究仅为室内试验结果,故需要进行进一步研究和完善。

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